### GEORGE BLISS'S TESTIMONY

TILDEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT.

THE PART OF COOK AND GIBSON IN THE STAR ROUTE CASES-LOOKING FOR WALSH. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The examination d George Bitss by Mr. Springer's committee was to-day entimed. The witness read a letter relative to the set-ement of the Star Route cases which he had written to neut of the Star Route cases which he had the true policy orney-General Brewster. In the said the true policy to proceed with arbitration, and that a failure to do on the part of the Government would fatal to the case. Mr. Bliss gave his explantion of the omission in the second indictment of the us of Sanderson. He said:

Dame of Sanderson. He said:

The route was in Colorado, and it had to be let to Miner. Afterward Sanderson got hold of it. I thought that it was fraudulent. That was the only route with which Sanderson was connected. We had to prove that all of the defendants had conspired together as to all of the routes included in the indictment. We ran the risk of invalidating the indictments by instantian to a proportion. Out of consideration for the route. cleding Sanderson. Out of consideration for the value of our indictments against the defendants we omitted him. Ker-His name was left out at my suggestion. I

ake the responsibility.

Mr. Bliss-I want to say right here, in answer to all dirty instinuations from parties once connected with the case, that no human being suggested any emolument to me arising out of these cases. I said to Brewster that I was not a criminal draughtsman, and wanted to be exhad sufficient work of another character to occupy my me. Mr. Brewster selected Mr. Ker.

Mr. Stewart-This "supposed expert" had some knowl-

o said he was a "supposed expert" was competent to tree of. Finally we got to trial. The trial lasted to were under a strain all the time. I ayed in the court-room till 4 p. m. Then it was my tayed in the conferon fin 4 p.m. Indict was a practice to go to the Post Office Department and stay till its. Then I would go to dinner, and after that examine witnesses to be examined the next day. I scarcely ever not to bed before two in the morning. The bulk of the ork came upon me. As to the trial of the cases in work came upon me. As to the trial of the cases of court—the first case was prolonged far beyond anything I expected—beyond, I think, what it ought to have been. Judge Wylie was disposed to give the defendants every possible opportunity to present their objections. The wilt was that many questions arose, the consideration which prolonged the case. The long time resulted unobtedly injuriously to the case. It resulted, as you ow, in finding some of the little fellows guilty and the guilty without the other. The verdict was a solecism

and an absurdity.

SEEKING SPENCER'S TESTIMONY.

I learned that George E. Spencer, an ex-Senator from Ahbamis, could give testimony of an important nature of the payment of money by Dorsey to Brady. I have no question but that Spencer made such a statement. He made it to James, to Van Wormer, a personal friend of James, to Van Wormer, a personal friend of James, to Van Wormer, a personal friend of James, and to a man named Boynton, of New-York, a friend of Gardeld. I did not be certain that Spencer was not doing a. Hitle blowing. But, if I did not put cipencer on the stand. I would have been met, and out the seeds to give evidence and failed to eath tim. He can been been the with the statement that I had a with fews to give avidence and failed to eath tim. I a voided it is a limit of the send of the complaining because I would not talk to him. I send to be a complaining because I would not talk to him. I send the work and the containing because I would not all that the him. I shall the was a time so the properly understood. He regarded the Copial County resolution of artists that had been made by Matthews and the clar that the was a time been made by Matthews and the clar that the work in the said to make that I would not talk to him. I shall the work and the clare that I had a wind have been met. When the said to make that I would take to him I shall the him. I shall the him. I shall the him. I shall the him I shall the work in the said to me to his triends that he will say no. I have been met when you were asked in the commandation with him. Spencer is that kind of a man who have been met, and out of court that he would not be called.

The wines referred to the arrest of Mr. Spencer last incommendation with him. Spencer went to Europe and rounded there till be learned that the case was not properly understood. He regarded the commandation with him. Spencer went to Europe and rounded there till be learned that the case was not properly understood. He regarded the copial count of court that he would not be called.

The winess—Wel

THE TROUBLE WITH A. M. GIRSON. Let me say right here, so far as I know, aside from A. L. Gibson's report culogizing himself, I am not aware that

Mr. Bliss testified concerning the San Antonio and Corpus Christi route. He said : Price was the contractor. Mr. Bliss testified concerning the San Antonio and Corpus Christi route. He said: Price was the contractor. I always felt that he was the best man to get information from. My theory was that the officials were the guilty ones, and I was always in favor of granting immunity when I could get evidence against efficers of the Government. I thought Price was a valuable man to eatch and sent a special man to find him. He was found and indicted, but there was no evidence of the government. I thought Price was revience of the government. I thought Price was resolution. Mr. Hoar-That you know all about 1 A.—I have seen it stated officially.

Q.—You are acquainted with Tewksbury and not well acquainted with Paroc with both, and do not know anything so much to the discontractors, we struck a route known as Black Canon, the original contract of which was \$630. It had been expedited until the contractors got \$32,000. The affidavits on which the route was expedited been expedited until the contractors got \$32,000. The affidavits on which the route was expedited been expedited until the contractors got \$32,000. The affidavits on which the route was expedited been expedited until the contractors got \$32,000. The affidavits on which the route was expedited been employed twenty-four hours a day for eight days in a week to get over the route. The present Post Office Department has stopped the parment of \$25,000 on that route. This route disclosed a bad state of affairs. In December, 1881, when we had gotten through the Dorsey Papers, Woodward brought a report to me in which it was perfectly that the Black Canon route ought not to be interpret it. I derived that the Black Canon route ought not to be interpret it. I derived that the Black Canon route ought not to be interpret it. I derived that the Black Canon route ought not to be interpret it. I derived that the Black Canon route ought not to be interpret it. I derived the distance of the affairs. In the proper of the affairs. In the proper of the affairs is when we had gotten th December, 1881, when we had gotten through the Dorsey pepers, Woodward brought a report to me in which it was stated that the Black Canon route ought not to be interfered with. This report was signed by A. M. Gibson, apecial counsel for the Government. From that time, I ceased giving Gibson credit for honest intention. We thought that we ought to protect ourselves, and changed the combination of the safe. Woodward, Gibson, myself and others had the combination prior to that. After it was changed it was arranged that Woodward alone should have it.

clude?

Mr. Bliss—I wanted to preclude everybody that ought not to get in the safe. I wanted to preclude Mr. Gloson from getting into the safe, if you want to know. After the change in the combination I will say no paper ever got out that we did not desire to get out. Both closen and Cook had in their possession our evidence, and part of that evidence was given to the defendants.

THE BELIEF THAT COOK AND GIBSON SOLD OUT, Mr. Fyan-Your belief is that Cook and Gibson were seiling you out !

Mr. Bliss-I do. At the second trial I supported J. W. Besier. Bosier came to me and asked me if I was going to indict him. I said, "No, but you have distributed the to indict him. I said, "No, but you have distributed the stalen money I think." He replied that that was a little sharp. Then I said, "I have not seen any evidence on which you can be indicted, Possess your soul in patence; but if I change my mind and want you I will let you know." I wanted to get hold of Boaler's books and sent for him. He begged not to be put on the stand and said he had no evidence. I told him I, wanted to get at his books. He said that his books contained many little things that he did not wint to become known. He had made certain contributions that the Democrata would like to have known. It was finally agreed that I should examine the books, in the presence of his clerk. I found an entry of \$2,500 charred to Star Route contracts, that had been paid to A. M. Gibson. I asked what the money had been paid for. "You know," he replied. "I don't know." I said, and asked again: "You know, I paid it for information." This was after 60son had left the cases. In the same account was an item of \$4,000, it might have been \$6,000. I don't thick it was \$2,500, paid to Cole; Cock's partner. "What's that for," I asked. Boseler said he did Lot know except what Dorsey had told him. When Boseler asked, Dorsey replied; "No matter, I paid it for the benefit of the interest."

All the coursel, I think, prior to the second trial, became convinced of an attempt in which Gibson was concerned, to secure the absence of witnesses. This was not confined to the Dorsey case but to the Saisbury and other cases.

Mr. Springer.—You said yesterday that Gibson was in

confined to the Borsey case but to the constant coller cases.

Mr. Springer.—You said yesterday that Gibson was in the employ of Tilden, in the Star Route cases.

Mr. Ritss—Gibson is entitled to the credit of having early arrived at the knowledge of the Star Route frauda. He wrote considerable for The New Fork Sun. At some time or other Tiden became so far interested that he hardshed money to be quietly used in the investigation. At a certain stage of the matter, Tilden sent C. F. McLain to Washington. He was known as an adopted son of Tilden. He is a gentleman and a lawyer, if these things can be combined.

TILDEN AND THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Mr. Fyan.—If this is hearsay, we do not want it. Mr. Bliss-Pm not going to affect Mr. Titden. McLain were properly managed. He was a law partner of H. E. Knox. Knox was a chum of James A. Garfield. Tilden obtained this information, and if he had been nominated by the Democratic party he would have made a campaign on the Star Route fra visas he did in New-York on the canalifands. If he had, the rowell of the world have made a campaign on the Star Route fra visas he did in New-York on the canalifands. If he had, the rowell of the world have been any need for an electoral commission but Tilden did not run and he did not give his information to Hancock. Late in February, after the Presidential election, Knex proceeded to communicate the Star Route Frauds to Garleid. I think that was why Dorsey's Indiacase with him ended. The Cabinet was not made up as Dorsey wanted. My personal relations with Dorsey were actal and pleasant. I attended the famous Dorsey dinner. He wanted a man in the Cabinet and I wanted a han in the same pestion.

Mr. Springer.—What was the gentleman's name?

Mr. Blisa.—I'll tell you. It was Charles J. Folger. We wanted him for Secretary of the Frosaury, but he was not put in Garleid's Cabinet. He was offered the Attorney-Generalship and declined. As the playwriters say, two years have intervoned. The Government was saxious to learn where Walsh was We couldn't find him. We found letters accumulating in the New-York Post Office. We put a watch on guard. A man calls. We follow him to the Everett House. We find that that man is A. M. Gibson. A few days later myother man comes. He proves to be C. F. McLaine. There was a week or ten days more of this same thing, saw we don't get Walsh. I am desirous to get Walsh. I have devoted a great deal of time to find him, for which the girling, it is understood. I get no pay.

Mr. Springer—who had access to the Star Route papers! come to Washington, and went back and said things were properly managed. He was a law partner of H. E.

pera! Blies—Any one of the counsel could have gone to them and taken possession of them.

Air. Springer—What evidence had you, during the progress of the trial, that the defendants were in possession of information supposed to be in the possession of the Government counsel!

Mr. Bliss—One case especially I remember. A Post Office Inspector made a report on a witness which considered something not to the credit of the witness. It is afterward found out that this was wrong. When the samese was on the stand, in the second trial, the coun-

sel for the defence asked questions relating to the inspector's wrong report, which showed that they had seen the papers, or knew what was in them. Woodward had made abstracts of the TRONE papers and had made reports on them. I found that copies of these had been made and sent to Cook. About the time that Cook resigned I called upon him to return the copies. He replied that he had no such papers. Subsequently I stated the matter to the Attorney-General, Cook felt insuited at my insisting that he had any papers. It is my own belief that when those papers were easied for they could not be returned because copies were wanted of them, and when copies were made, they were returned. A Mrs. Gregg, of Aiton. Ill., says that she was not to be the other counsel or Mr. Woodward know anything about them. Her description of the papers answers to those copies of Woodward's reports and abstracts. These copies were made while Cook was in the employ of the Government.

KELLOGG'S PART IN THE MATTER.

Mr. Bilss continued his testimony in reference to the San Antonio and Corpus Christi route. He did not take in the fact that Kellogg, who was interested, was Senator Kellogg. The grand jury adjourned after having indicted Price. After that, Walsh and others circulated the report that Kellogg ought to have been indicted. The witness was then in New-York. When he learned of the condition of things, he thought that the grand jury should be reconvened. Judge Wylle was indisposed to reconvened it, but the witness made a personal appeal, stating that it was reported that Kellogg was being shielded. Thereupon the grand jury was brought together and Walsh testified before it; but it falled to find an indictment. The evidence was ac strong, however, that had the witness been a juryman, he would have found an indictment. It was possible for a jury intelligently to assume that there was a little break in the testimony, that Kellogg might have done everything he did and yet have done it honestly. A new jury was assembled before which Price appeared and an indictment was found against Kellogg. Mr. Springer—In Mr. Mac Veagh's testimony, he stated that he called President Garfield's attention to the fact that some of the prosecutions might result in changing a Republican majority in the Senate to a Democratic majority. Was your attention called to the same fact by any one!

Mr. Bliss—I don't remember that my attention was

one i Mr. Rhiss—I don't remember that my attention was called to it at all. It did not enter into consideration.
Mr. Springer—Was any suggestion made to the Grand Jury that it was a serious matter to indict a United States Senator! enator ! Mr. Bliss-One of the colored jurymen said it would be

Mr. Bilse—One of the colored jurylands as a serious matter.

Mr. Milliken inquired of what Mr. Cook complained when he was discharged from the Government service! Mr. Bilss replied that confidence was not maintained in him. The truth was they could not traverse the fact. It was a great relief to him; such a relief that he went off and broke two bottles of champagne.

The further examination of the witness was postponed until Tuesday week, and the committee adjourned until Monday.

### THE COPIAH COUNTY INVESTIGATION.

REPRESENTATIVE BARKSDALE DECLINES TO EX-PLAIN THE YAZOO RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Representative E. Barksdale who, it was testified, had in a speech at Hazle, hurst advised the Democrats to carry Copiah County by ones innocent. It was a logical impossibility to find the shotgun, if necessary, and to hang Buffton, a Republican candidate, made a statement under oath before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He denounced the charge

that he was at the head of against the circles. He day not hear Matthews make any throat but was told of them by others.

Mr. Frye—You have no right as a witness to make that answer and you know it.

The Witness—Well, sir, when you say you did not know it, or you did know it, then it is not the manner in which gentlemen address each other.

Mr. Hoar—Ind you not know that when you were asked as to a fact, whether you know it or not, that you are not entitled to tell what you have heard others say?

Witness—But you asked my opinions. When I am called upon to testify to facts—

Mr. Hoar—You have no right to put in hearsay testimony when you are asked as to your knowled; of the facts, You say you are familiar with the political history of Mississippi. There is one resolution to the effect that Coptal shakes hands with Yazoo. Do you know what that means? A.—Well, no, sir, I do not undertake to interpret that.

Q. You had no knowledge of the facts? A.—I had nothing to do with getting up the resolutions.

Q.—You had no knowledge of the facts in the history of

nothing to do with getting up the resolutions.

Q.—Do you remember any public fact in the history of Yazoo which might help interpret that resolution? A.—I will not answer that question. I will not undertake to

RECENT DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The following is a ynopsis of sundry decisions rendered by the Treasury De partment in customs cases during the past week : (1.) Iron barrel hoops cut to specific lengths, punched at one end, splayed or flared, and corrugated, and imported prior to July 1, 1883, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, under T. I. old 146, as "manufacture of iron," not otherwise provided for. (2.) "Taffeta" gloves, imported prior to July 1, 1883, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem. (3.) Pins in rows on paper are held to be dutiable on the value reported by the appraiser, which included the charges for papers, wrap-pers, etc. (4.) Balances and weights are dutiable as manafactures of metal at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem. (5.) Silk plush textile fabrics, consisting of slik curtains, plano covers and chimney decorations, are dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem. (6.) Bone black, used in sugar refining, was free of duty under the provision in in sugar refining, was free of duty under the provision in the free-list (F. I. old 590) for bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed. (7.) Nasturium seeds are held to be duthable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem. (8.) Daggers, arrows-setc, consisting of metal ornaments for use on bonnets or in the hair, are duthable at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem, under Schedule C. (9.) Woollen bands which are intended for use as badges of mourning on men's hats are not entitled to admission at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem as "triumings for hats." (10.) Gold size, so called, which is not the sold size of commerce, but is an alkaline mixture of starch and enrichele acid, used for stiffening in calico printing and in the manufacture of paper handings and not being the article enumerated in the tariff aces, is duthable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem. (11.) Iron dutable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem. (11.) Iron chippings, or wasse produced in the manufacture of nails, are neid to be dutable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, under Schedule C (T. I., new 216), for "metals un-

PROPOSED RETALIATION. Washington, March 21 .- The House Com mittee on Commerce to-day considered the bill authorizing the President to prohibit by proclamation the importation of articles of food or drink, when he is satisfied that the same are adulterated in a manner injurious to health, and prohibit the importation of such articles as he may deem proper, from any foreign country which exercises an unjust discrimination against American products. It was de cided to postpone voting on the measure until next Tuesday, but there was an understanding that the committee anould report to the House a bill substantially of this character. Instead, however, of limiting the operation of the Act by the year 1887, the committee will recommend that there he no limit. A sub-committee was instructed to report next Tuesday on Representative Townshend's joint resolution, authorizing the President to invite the co-operation of the Governments of the American authors in securing the estoblishment of a commercial league, to be known as the Customs Union of America. day, but there was an understanding that the committee

Washington, March 21.-An Army Retiring Board having found Captain Lemuel A. Abbott, 6th Cavalry, incapacitated for active service, the leave of absence on surgeon's certificrte of disability granted him in special orders September 1883, has been extended until further orders on account of disability. Captain John Lee, 4th Cavairy, has been ordered to report by letter to Brigadier-General Christopher C. Augur, president of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kanssa.
Captain Cyrus C. Roberts, 17th Infaniry, who was tried by court martial on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in having made an assault on Major B. J. B. Irwin, of the Medical Department, has been acquited.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President sent william H. Daniels, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Oswegatchie, N. Y. Augustan W. Barnett, to be Postmaster at Albion, N. Y. Also several other postmasters.

The Senate Committee 1 Territories to-day voted to report favorably the nomination of William M. Bunn, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Idaho Territory.

NOT THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 21.-Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Professor Salmon, of the Department of Agriculture, stating that after a thorough

investigation of the disease at Neosho Falls, Kan., he has concluded it is not the genuine foot and mouth disease, but is due to local conditions, and there is no danger of it spreading to other sections. The Commissioner accepts this conclusion as flual.

THE QUESTION OF A POSTAL TELEGRAPH. GEORGE D. ROBERTS APPEARS FOR HIS COMPANY-

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—George D. Roberts, of the Postal Telegraph Company, was heard before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in regard to the proposed contract between his company and the Government. The contract was read and he said that the Government. The contract was read and he said that it would secure the Government a postal telegraph without expense, without the necessity of the employment of a telegraphic force, without putting the Government in the position of a competitor with private enterprise, which would give for a term of years a chean system under the control of the Government. He denied that he had ever said that he could raise \$40,000,000 upon the proposed contract. No persons interested in other com

The Postal Telegraph Sub-Committee of the Senat-Post Office Committee has embodied the views of the ma-jority in a bill which provides for the placing of telegraph offices in rost offices within ten miles of a circuit where the salary of the postmaster is \$500 or more a year, and creates the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, to be filed by a skilful electrician. The charges of transmission are to be twenty cents for 1,000 miles or less, forty cents for 2,000 miles, and fifty cents for all greater distances; the night rates to be respectively fifeen and twenty-five cents. These rates are for dispatches of twenty words, one-fifth additional to be charged for each additional five words. The rates cover delivery by mail or earrier. Governcharged for each additional five words. The rates cover delivery by mail or carrier. Government dispatches are to have priority, at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster-General. The charges to newspapers and commercial news associations are to be fifty cents for a circuit of 1,000 miles at night and \$1 in the day time for each 100 words. The charge for manifolding in cities is to be ten cents for each 100 words for each copy made. Telegram stamps and stamped paper is to be provided by the Postmaster-General. Telegrams are to have the same privileges now accorded to scaled letters. All the telegraphic lines operated under the provisions of this act are to be made post-routes. Postal telegraph cards are to be issued of the denomination of fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-dive cents, forty cents, and fifty cents, upon which messages may be written and deposited in letter-carrier boxes to be sent by telegraph. The bill provides for the adoption of the money-order system, and for advertising in the newspapers of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Roston, Chicago, and \$t. Louis, for proposals from any telegraph company under the act, the contract to be made with the lowest and best bidder. If no company makes proposals before November, then the lines are to be built by the Government. A Board, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General shall cause to be arranged four trunk lines connecting the northeasteru, the northwestern, the horthwestern parts of the United States with the City of Washington. The construction and repairs are to be done by the Corps of Engineers under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is to be authorized to secure the right of way, and the chosen upon examination by the Givil Service Commissioners. The working of the Bess as part of the postal system is to be under the control of the Postmaster-General. The bill has been submitted to the full committee and will be taken up in a few days.

MINOR MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

the Navy received to-day from the Government Printing Office the first printed copies of the report recently submitted by the board of officers appointed to co expedition for the rollef of Lleutenant Greely and party The report, with the accompanying documents and ex hibits, makes a volume of nearly 200 octavo pages, and is illustrated with woodcuts of sledges, etc., colored map. It appears from the text of the full report that the board was divided in opinion upon the question whether the relief expedition should or should not include whether the relief expedition should or should not include officers and men from the Army. General Hazen and Captain Davis recommended that the complement of men for each ship should include one officer and five enlisted men of the Army, who should in case of need undertake independent sledging operations over tee lee or along the coast. To this proposition Captain Green and Lieutenfint Commander McCalla, the naval members of the Board, objected, on the ground that the expedition should consist of only one branch of service under one form of discipline, and that the experience of the Navy in Arctic sledging had been far greater than that of the Army.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21, 1884.

THE INJUNCTION OF SECRECY ON THE MEXICAN TREATY THE INJUNCTION OF SECRECT OF THE MALLAN PARKET.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day, the proposition was made to remove the injunction of secreey from the Mexican treaty, and to print for public use additional eopies. No conclusion was reached. Everything of consequence in connection with the treaty has been made public of only two or three proceeds correcting minor errors of text have not yet been made public officially.

MRS. DE LONG AND THE JEANNETTE ENQUIEY.-MIS. De Long has written to the House Naval Committee asking when the Jeannette investigation will be begun, and saying she desires to watch the interests of her desc

offices in the United States on March 20 was 48,993, an increase of 1,130 in less than nine months.

PRIZE MONEY FOR FARRAGUT'S MEN.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Appropriation committee to make an appropriation of \$143,644 to pay to the odlesrs and crew of the Farragut fleet, the balance of the prize money due them.

A CIRCULAR TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS. The Secretary of A CHROLLAR TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS, The Secretary of the Treasury has Issued a circular prohibiting the disclosure of sources of information respecting foreign market values and frauds upon the revenue, and directing that importers shall have full opportunity to sustain the values stated in their invoices.

A STATUS OF GARFIELD.—The President sent to the Secretary Communication from the contraction of the communication from the contraction of the con

A STATUE OF GARFIELD.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting an estimate made by Colonel Rockwell, engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington, of \$30,000 for the preparation of a site and the crection of a pedestal for the statue of the late President Garfield Accompanying the Secretary's communication is a letter from General Anson G. McCook, of the Monument Committee of the Society, stating that that committee had entered into an arrangement with J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, to execute the statue. General McCook cites as a precedent the action of Congress in 1877, in appropriating \$25,000 for a pedestal for a statue of General Thomas.

THE LIFETIME OF A PATENT,-The House Committee on Patents decided unanimously to report adversely Representative Anderson's bill to limit the lifetime of a patent THE ROLL OF THE CHEROKEES.-The Senate on Mar

THE ROLL OF THE CHEROKEES.—The Schate on March 13 adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for the roll of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi River. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is having a copy made. The roll contains the names of 2,956 persons given twice, once with the old spelling and once with the new, and a list of 175 persons whose claims to be enrolled were rejected.

## UNREQUITED FOR HIS LONG CHASE.

A battered young man, who said that he was a bill-sticker, went to Police Headquarters yesterday after noon, leading a dirty Spitz dog by a strin. "I was stickin' a bill onto a bar'l on Mott-st.," he said some boys sicked this dorg onto me. I'm almost sure the blasted beast bit me." He raised up one leg of his pastecovered trousers and exhibited to Captain Hedden

Why didn't you have the boys arrested !" Captain Hedden inquired.
"Couldn't! It tuk me most an hour to eatch the

dorg."
"What do you want done with the dog t"
"Well, I danno. Its life haint as much mine is."
"Do you think it would save your life if we should kill the dog!"
"Suppose it which!"

"Suppose it might."

"Go away," said Captain Hedden; "I won't have anything to do with such superstitious notions."

The bill-sticker became red in the face and went away. The dog was led into the street, and a crowd of boys chased it out of sight.

## POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

HOW THEY ARE LEVIED BY MR. THOMPSON EXPERIENCE OF STREET-SPRINKLERS-THE WAY

PERMITS ARE GIVEN AND TAKEN AWAY. The Senate Committee on Cities continued yesterday its inouiry into the management of the Public Works Department. John H. Chambers, the Water Register in the department, was the first witness. Permits for sprinkling streets are issued from his bureau. The charge for the water is made by estimate. Because the streets are cleaner now there is not so much sprink-ling done. He said that two persons were not given permits to sprinkle the same streets or blocks because it led to conflicts and bickerings. He was asked what the department had to do with the matter further than to get pay for the use of the water, as the pay for the sprinkling was collected from the householders and shopkeepers benefited. In reply he said that the hydrants could not be kept in order if permits were to be given to more than one person for a block. But there had been no request for such permits.

Mr. Whitridge—Have you issued permits to people who did not themselves sprinkle the streets! A.—I have sometimes given permits for sprinkling to persons engaged in other business. But I generally find that they have earts etc.

engaged in other business. But I generally find that they have earts, etc.
Q.—Do you know whether or not George Canideld has more than the one water route that stands in his name!
A.—I do not. I do not know that Mr. Hart, to whom a permit was issued, has horses or carts. I do not know that these permits have been made a matter of bargain and saie. I have heard reports of that kind, but have no personal knowledge of the matter. I do not know that Charles Reilly ever had a permit.

In any or to further questions the witness said that he

Charles Relily ever had a permit.

In answer to further questions the witness said that he had not collected money for political purposes. A portion of the route formerly held by J. B. Conger was taken from him and given to a man named Hart. The witness could not tell why it was dene. He understood issued under the direction of Commissioner Thompson, who made up the water routes. Mr. Everson had a route, but it was taken from him. One of Mr. Naugle's permits was taken from him. That was all done by the

lirection of Commissioner Thompson.

To Senator Culien the witness said that he thought the streets were cleaner under Commissioner Coleman than

they were before. The frauds exposed in the Water Bureau last summer the witness said, were due to arrangements made by property owners with employes of the department, whereby credits were falsely given to persons as having paid for meter charges when in fact they had not paid. The system of bookkeeping in the bureau had since been changed.

Thomas J. Rush, a lawyer, was next examined. He said that he was fermerly engaged in the business of street sprinkling. His father and grandfather were in the same business. In 1873 his father died and bequeathed to him the water route for the purpose of supporting the family. In the spring of 1877, when

the United states with the City of Washington. The construction and repairs are to be done by the Corps of Eg fineers under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is to be aminorated to weight the Corps of Eg fineers under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is to be aminorated to the Corps of the Commissioners of the Washington of the Cavil service Commissioners of the working of the Hines as part of the postal system is to be under the control of the Fostmaster-ient. The bill has been submitted to the full committee and will be taken up in a few days.

MINOR MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Flatt introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the Estac of Caewa, comprising the present Tearrisory of Washington and part of Idaho. The admission is not to take piace before March 4, 1885.

Mr. Call introduced a bill to authorise the investigation of the Issue of Faudulent warrants and to protect soliders and sallors from loss upon them.

Mr. Hour's bill increasing color was discussed by Senators Morgan, Bayard, Garland and Van Wyek. An amendment to make the increase apply to the salaries of judges hereafter appointed was defeated.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was passed with the amendments recommended by the Senate Committee.

Mr. Biar's Education Bill was passed with the amendments recommended by the Senate Committee.

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Mr. Biar's Education Bill was passed with the amendment providing that the money shall and the service of the salar to the bill was brightly to be distinguished from the recommended the service of the control of the service of the late Representative Haskell from the Image of

## PEOPLE ON POLITICS.

SENTIMENT IN THE NORTH AND EAST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have just completed a journey through New-England, Northern New-York and Western Pennavivania, occupying several weeks, and including very many of the chief towns of all that intelligent section My business usually detaining me several days in each of the towns visited, I improved the opportunity of learning the drift of political sentiment by seeking conversation with the leading men of both parties, editors and in-

The Democrats through that section are not very confident of success, but they are closing up their ranks and the active and young men especially are getting ready to follow the lead of Mr. Carlisle and his friends. His election to the Speakership was gladly welcomed by the larger number of Democrats met with, and in the coming fight they will enthusiastically follow where his friends lead. The "old ticket" has some friends. Thurman has the esteem and confidence of the party generally. Few know any thing of McDonald, and through all that section of country Payne has no following whatever. I heard among Democrats, as among Republicans, but one sentiment as to his election to the Senate, namely, disap-proval of his methods and of the influences which are be-

lieved to have brought him place. The Republicans are united, all factions forgotten, and the belief is general that with sagaelous action on the part of our friends in Congress and the nomination of the bellef is general that with sagacious action on the part of our friends in Congress and the nomination of the best man, success in November is assured. There is no strife in the interest of any candidate; but a general determination that the people shall have opportunity of selecting their own delegates; and there is great confidence in the action of a convention so constituted. Who is our best man I is the universal inquiry, as it is the universal belief that with no other candidate can we win. The names usually suggested are those of General Sherman, Senator Edmunds and Mr. Blaine; either of whom would be heartily accepted by the Republicans of that section, as a man well up in all the requirements of the high office, and a candidate certain to command election. General sherman is held in very warm regard by all classes of citizens, and while there is belief that he is a man of extraordinary good common sense, all know the height and breadth of his patriotism. If a candidate, he would command an immense molority of the vote of that section of our country. Mr. Edmunds they talk of as our ablest statesman; unspotted and incorruptible; heartily fellowshipped by every shade of Republican sentiment, and alike acceptable to the large "independent vote." But I noticed everywhere a strong belief that Mr. Blaine, if he had not forbidden the use of his name, would be the Man for the Hour. The enthusiastic admiration for the pinck and spirit and high Republicanism of this man still burns in the popular heart, and I found the faith almost universal that his nomination would arouse in the Republican ranks an enthusiasm which would assure victory from the start.

The Republicans of New-England, Northern New-York and Western Pennsylvania are in good condition for the fight. Their favorites are General Sherman, Sonator Edmunds and Mr. Blaine. Either will command their hearty support and big majorities.

\*\*Washinglon\*\*, Feb. 27, 1884.\*\* hearty support and big majorities.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1884.

### THE DUTCHESS DELEGATE TO CHICAGO.

Sin: As the time for choosing delegates to the National Convention approaches, Republicans manifest more positive interest,in the development of the Presidential canvass. This is especially true in this district, which was so recently defrauded out of its representation in State Convention. In 1882 the Republicans of Dutchess County, almost to a man, favored the nomination of Governor Cornell, and in the election of delegates to name his successor it was understood as a mat-ter of course that this manifest preference was to be ter of course that this manifest preference was to be respected. Instead of this, however, the Dutchess dele-gation supported the nomination of Folger, and in con-sideration of their betrayal of their constituency the nomi-nation of Lieutenant-Governor was conferred on a member of the delegation. The indignant repudiation of this infamous bargain by the people of the entire State will long remain one of the political landmarks in the history of the Empire State. Without profiting by this extraordinary experience, if

there is any reliance to be placed in a story which is just now being confidentially circulated in this city, the chief actor in the disgraceful conduct of our delegation in 1882 is again engaged in a scheme to defraud the Republicans of Dutchess County. It is alleged on apparently good authority that he has re-cently received from the Federal authorities at Washingcently received from the Federal authorities as washing-ton an appointment as counsel in connection with some international claims commission, for which he receives a compensation of £25 per day. His vote as delegate to the Chicago Convention, a position which he is now carnestly seeking, is confidently relied upon by Mr. Arthur's frieods. It must be admitted that he is shrewd in securing advance

yment for the renewed betrayal of his constituency in-ad of depending upon a nomination which requires

popular ratification.

According to a large number of expressions recently obtained by The Foughkeepsie Eagle, the Republicans of Dutebess County are, by a vast majority, in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine. If they allow themselves to be cheated out of their clear preference spathey will place themselves in a pittable light before their brethren throughout the State.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 21, 1884.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Surrogate Rollins in the various positions he has filled in the City Government has been truly tried and not found wanting, Mr. Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding. If I am not out of order, Mr. Editor, I move that, in recognition of his faithful and honeat services, Daniel G. Rollins be nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for the Mayoralty of 1885.

New-York, March 21, 1884. B. J. FREDERICKS.

#### "TILDEN AND REFORM." To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR : A great deal is said in The Sun about Sir: A great deal is said in The Sun about Samuel J. Tilden being the ideal reformer. "Reform would, if he were nominated, be the issue." Will The Sun kindly inform us if Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, is not, and has not always been, Tilden's most faithful henchman ! if Edward Coeper, whom The Sun characterized as the most perfect fool the Mayor's chair ever held, has not always been one of Tilden's most faithful and prominent supporters I and if Judge Maurice J. Power of Marine Court fame was and is not another I And I could, if I had the time, name dozens of the est political scalawags ever washed up by the tides, brought to the surface by this same tides, brought to the surface by this same. Samuel J. Tilden, all of whom are shouting for him to-day; and yet The Sun has the assurance to go on day after day about what reforms this same Samuel J. Tilden would bring about if he were given the chance as a President of the United States. Reforms cannot be brought about unless good tools are used as aids, and we have had quite sufficient in the city of New-York of the government Samuel J. Tilden has supplied us with without any further desire to give him the opportunity of repeating the dose in larger magnitude. No more for us, thank you.

New-York, March 17, 1884.

### A CALL FOR THURMAN IN OHIO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There is no diversity of opinion in this section as to who should be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the next campaign. The politicians may differ, but the people are almost unanimous, and among the latter Allen G. Thurman stands like Saul among the latter Allen G. Thurman stands like Sain among the children of Israel, head and shoulders above the multitude. He went into the United States Senate when there were then but seven Democratic Senators. For twelve years be fought as a leader the Democratic For twelve years he fought as a leader the Democratic battle and did it faithfully and well. No man ever dared approach him with anything that had even the smell of smoke of disnonesty or fraud upon his garments. He is known as an able, straightforward and honest man. There is no stain nor the shadow of a stain over him. Physically he is not strong, but yet good for ten years. Mentally he has increased with advancing years. As a Republican I trust that he will not be the nominee for the Presidency by the Democracy for, be assured, that if any Democrat can carry Ohlo he will, and I want some weaker man nominated.

\*\*Columbus\*\*. Ohlo. March 11, 1884. eaker man nominated. Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1884.

#### THE COURTS.

THE VERMONT STEWARTS AGAIN.

A SUIT AGAINST . JUDGE HILTON-ALLEGED PROM-ISES NOT KEPT.

A bill of complaint was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in a suit against Henry Hilton by Alexander Stewart, of Cavendish, Vt., who alleges that he is an heir at-law of Alexander T. Stewart, the New-York millionnaire. Alexander Stewart is now a lunatic and sues by Benjamin F. Wheldon, bis guardian. Herbert H. Walker, of No. 169 Broadway, is the attorney for the plaintiff.
The facts, as stated in the complaint, are that the

plaintiff with Ann Jane Bailey began an action in the New-York Supreme Court in June, 1878, for a share in the estate left by Mr. Stewart. The complaint alleges that Mr. Hil-ton "devised and executed a plan to procure a discontinuance of the said action and to obtain, on a small percent-age of its real value, a release in full of the plaintif's interest in the estate and property," and employed as his agents B. G. Jayne, Price Lewis and Ira Shafer. Mr. Lewis, it is alleged, went to the plaintiff's home in Vermont, and, teiling him that Mrs. Stewart wanted to become acquainted with him, induced him to come to New-York and stay at the Metropolitan Hotel for several months, keeping him away from his relatives and counsel. In October, 1878, Ira Shafer was substituted for 8. F. Kneeland as counsel for Alexander Stewart, and this substitution, the complaint alleges, was procured by the plaintiff on account of promises made by Judge Hitten and his agents. A release and discontinuance of the suit were obtained early in 1879. The promises made to Alexander Stewart to induce him to sign the release are said in the complaint to be that the plaintiff would be independently rich for life, as Alexander T. Stewart had been in his life time; that the plaintiff would be fairly death with that Mr. Hilten would pay plaintiff immediately a sum not less than \$100,000; that the plaintiff and his wife would be made independently rich for life; that a good farm in Vermont would be bought for him; that an invalid chair would be bought for his wife, and for his wife and daughter two dresses as costly as would be found in the store of A. T. Stewart & Co. The plaintiff says; that none of these promises have been infillied. Alexander Stewart, gave a power of attorney in March, 1880, to his son, Matthew Stewart, and a suit was begun in Vermont for \$200,000 on the alleged promises made at the time that the original action was discontinued. Afterwards, and, as the complaint alleges, after Alexander Stewart had become insane, two releases were obtained from him in January and December, 1881, and the action was discontinued.

The present suit is begun to set aside these last releases as being wrongfully obtained, and to recover the \$200,000 claimed in the action begun in 1890 in Vermont, on account of the promises made to Alexander Stewart when the contest was begun in 1879.

Ex\_Judge Horace Russell, who will probably act as Mr. Biiton's counsel, said yesterday: "The suit is another blackmailing echeme, but it will not succeed. Mr. Hillion never sa mont, and, telling him that Mrs. Stewart wanted to become acquainted with him, induced him to come to New

# THE REMOVAL OF POLICEMEN.

DECISION BY JUSTICE DAVIS IN THE CASE OF FITZPATRICK.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a copy of a decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of ex-Policeman Daniel J. Fitzpatrick, who instituted a suit for reinstatement on the ground that his dismissal was unlawful. He was dismissed on a charge of stealing cigars from No. 16 Dutch-st. on April 14, 1883. His counsel carried the case to the Supreme Court on the ground that " the charge imported a criminal offence of either burglary or larceny, which the Commissioners had no jurisdiction to try." As a precedent the case has been regarded as the most important since the Ryan case. By the decision, which is written by Justice Davis, the removel from office is reaffirmed.

the Ryan case. By the decision, which is written by Justice Davis, the removal from office is reaffirmed. Justice Davis, and a serious of the policy of felony cannot be removed by the board till after his conviction and sentence in a court of justice, because of constitutional prevention, then some astate lawyer will insist that a felon cannot be removed at all for crime, because the same constitutional safeguards provide that he shall not be twice tried or punished for the same offence. The answer will be that a conviction of felon forfeits all public office, but not so of misdemeanors, and where the convict has paid the penalty imposed by the court, why should he not intercose the plea of autrefois conside when the Police Board arraign him for trial and another punishment? Let us consider the effect of the construction given to the section authorizing trial by the Board of Police which requires conviction by a court of justice before removal or any other punishment. A policeman when arraigned before the Board in such a case may always answer to the offence: "I am charged with a crime; you must arrest your proceedings till I am convicted in court; "and then if the Board venture to proceed, a writ of prohibition must issue from the court for want of jurisdiction in the board. The policeman may never be indiced or even arrested for the offence, or never brought to trial in court; but that makes no difference with the question of jurisdiction of the board, since conviction in court is a condition precedent; and so the police force may grow in time into a body of accomplished criminals whom the Commissioners cannot remove, nor suspend, nor withhold their pay, nor even reprimand, because the overcrowded or dilatory courts do not bring them to trial and conviction.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT FACES MANY LAWYERS.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT FACES MANY LAWYERS. There was a strong array of legal talent about Justice Van Brunt, yesterday, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The occasion was a hearing on the motion to remove Ast bel Green from the receivership of the North River Construction Company, or to appoint an associate receiver with him. The application was made by the Attorney General in the suit of Charles F. woerishoffer, who was represented by John E. Parsons and Charles B. Alexander At the centre of the table facing Justice Van Brunt sat William M. Evarts, and at his side Charles F. MacLean, the representatives of Re-ceiver Green. Howard Mansfield appeared for the comceiver Green. Howard Mansfield appeared for the company. For the moving parties the counsel were ExJudge George F. Comstock.—whose creet, commanding person was placed next to Mr. Evarts, F. N. Bangs, F. L. Stetson. E. W. Paige and M. A. Kunpp, who were grouped around Mr. Comstock, and Attorney-General O'Brien, who represented the State. Behind Mr. Comstock was Benjamin H. Bristow, and Jehind him sat J. L. Hill, both representing creditors of the company. Mr. MacLean read the affidiavits of the receiver, and Mr. Comstock addressed the Court in behalf of creditors representing over \$1,000,000. The hearing went on until nearly 6 p. m.

HOW AN AUDITOR GOT HIS KNOWLEDGE.

John Dougherty, auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, before Examiner S. R. Oliphant in the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa yesterday continued his testimony in the suit of W. B. Dinemore against the Philadelphia and Reading to set

have no such moviedes of the property of the Princessphile and Reading road to enable you to any whether it is
able to pay its debts or not.

Mr. Dougherty—Yee, I admit that. The only knowledge I have on the matter is that obtained from the
printed reports of the company and Frank S. Bond,
formerly president of the company wave repudiated by the
Board of Directors because they did not give an 'securate presentation of the affairs of the company '
Mr. Conkling—Do you mean to say that your Board of
Directors threw out, or rather regulated a report made
by its president from the books of the company'
Mr. Kaercher—Yes, that's just what they did.
Mr. Conkling—That was a rather gay and festive proceeding on the part of the directors was it not?

On Tuesday the counsel will appear before Judge Nixon
at the Court House in Trenton and ask for a date when
their arguments will be heard.

"POP" WHITTAKER GETS \$10,000 Francis W. Whittaker, generally known as "Pop" Whittaker, was run over by a car of the New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company, on the evening of January 11, 1881, at Houston-st, and the Bowery. His right arm was nearly severed from his body and he was otherwise severely injured. He brought suit against the company for \$15,000. One point in the complaint was that the car, which was drawn by horses, had no light upon it. Yesterday a jury before Judge Ingraham in the Superior Court gave Whittaker a verdier of \$10,000.

ALBANY, March 21 .-- In the Court of Appeals to-day, W. C. Ruger, C. J., and associates pr following business was transacted:

following business was transacted;

Decisions handed down:

In re to the last will of Samuel Cettrell, deceased: in re to the accounting of John Conalus, executor of Amelia W. Hall, deceased; Lucy A. Spencer, respondent, agt Huida E. Spencer, administrativit, appellant, Henry Heas and another, respondents, agt. Rosaile Rau, executiv, appellant; William C. Browning, executor, respondent, agt. the Shelby Iron Campany, appellant, Follant, Campany, appellant, Judgment affirmed with costs.

Catherine Lockwood, administrativit, respondent, agt. the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Raliroad Company, apprelant, Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for respondent with costs.

iant. Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for respondent with costs.

Louis Cuddoback, appellant, agt. Oscar F. Sherman and others, respondents. Judgment revensed, new trial granticosts to abide the even.

James W. Finley, administrator, respondent, agt. Samuel S. Bent, executor, appellant. Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered agt, the appellant, costs of both parties in the Supreme Court and in this court to be past out of the fund.

Zipporah R. Clark, appellant, agt. James Mackin and others, executors, respondents. Judgment modified by directing these on payment by the plaintiff to the respondents. Mackin &

tif full to make said paymenta, the Judgment is affirmed with costs.

Michael Beunett and another, executors, appellants, agt.
John M. Feck, respondent; Charles E. Fatterson, receiver, respondent, agt. Daniel Robinson and another, impleaded, appellants, Hartison sprague and another, respondents, agt. Surney W. Eichards and another appellants; The People, ex. rel. Hiram owen and others, agt. Artisur B. Leavy and others. Appeal diamissed with costs. A ridur B. Leavy and others. Appeal diamissed with costs in Leavy and others. In L. Ladington, appellant, in re-application of Cortisad.

S. H. L. L. Ladington, appellant, in re-application of Cortisad.

S. L. L. Ladington, appellant, in re-application of Cortisad.

S. L. L. Ladington, appellants, in re-application of Cortisad.

S. L. L. L. Ladington, appellants, in re-population, agt. the Genesee Valley Canal Raifrond Company, appellants, The People, agt. the Good Cortisad Company, appellants, agt. Mary O'Dea, respondent. Order affirmed with costs.

Catharine Ownes, respondent. Order affirmed with costs and decrease of Surrogate affirmed with costs in both courts agt. the respondent.

and decree of Surjoyage ammost with costs in some court specific respondent.

In re the application of Elizabeth Ensign. Appeal dismissed without costs of this appeal to either party.

Oliver Marvin, appellant, agt. Angustus Prentice, respondent. Metion for re-argument denied without costs.

In re the estate of Alexander P. McCue, deceased. Motion to open default denied with 510 costs.

Ann Reese agt. William Sasyth. Motion to correct decision denied without costs.

Ordered.—That this court take a recess from this date to Monday. April 14, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany. Then, to proceed with the call of the prosent calendar.

The next motion days will be April 15 and 20.

Causes argued:

No. 761—The People, ex rel, the Twenty-third Street Rail, road Company, appellant, agt, the Commissioner of Taxes of New York, respondent.

No. 111—Mary A. Sevbelt, administratrix, respondent, agt, the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Railcoad Company, appellant, agt, the Mayor, Aldermen, etc., of New-York City.

No. 121—Maria Stevens, administratrix, respondent, agt, the Jewell Milling Company, appellant. Submitted. Causes argued:

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

the United States Supreme Court to they were as ronows:

Nos. 279 and 271-George Hagar, appellant, agt. Reclamation District No. 108. Argument concluded.

No. 272-The Adamantine Brick Company and others, appellants, agt. L. C. Woodruff and others: appeal from the Supreme
Court of the District of Colorado. Dismissed with costs under
16th rule.

No. 273-The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Grand Rapits,
Mich., plaintiff in error, agt. the Fifth National Bank of
Chicago; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States
for the Northern District of Hilmols. Dismissed with costs
per stroughation. per stipulation.

No 274—Michael Dean, appellant, agt. the Odortoss vating Apparatus Company, appeal from the Circuit Cotthe United States for the District of Maryland. Deer versed with costs of authority of a previous decision of court and cause remained with directions to dismiss the with costs.

No 270—S. J. Hart, plaintiff in error, agt. E. A. B. treasurer, etc., and others in error to the Supreme Cothe State of Louisiana. Dismissed with costs under rule.

rule.
No. 276—Joseph Rosenthal, pinintiff in error, agt. William P. Walker, assignee. Argued.
No. 277—William Astor, plaintiff in error, agt. R. A. Merrita, collector, etc. Argument begun.
Adjourned.

THE DISPUTED CHILD AGAIN IN COURT. JUSTICE LAWRENCE TO GIVE HIS DECISION TO-

The court-room of Justice Lawrence was crowded almost to sufficially yesterday as soon a court was opened. The proceedings to establish the truth of falsity of Mrs. Sivillar Downing's claim that she is the mother of the boy called Carlos Wilson, and that his real name is Jacques Downing were the cause of the throng. Mrs. Haunity, the childs' boarding house-keeper at No. 163 West Thirty-first-st., appeared in keeper at No. 163 West Thirty-irst-st, appeared to court, carrying the young Carlos. The boy sat quietly in her arms, and kept himself good natured with vigorous attempts to demolish a stick of candy. Mrs. Hannity looked composed. Mrs. Downing sat some little distance away. At times tears came into her eyes, and she cast constant anxious looks toward the baby. She was ecompanied by two female friends and her counsel,

August P. Wagener Mr. Wagener proceeded promptly to present his client's case to the Court. He characterized the return made to the writ by Mrs. Hannity as a most remarkable one.
Mrs. Hannity professed to know the parents of the
child, and yet, instead of stating their names and thus
affording evidence to settle the matter, she had failed to
do so. The return was not made honestly and in good
faith. Mrs. Downing had proved clearly that the child
was hers.

was hers.

Justice Lawrence asked Mr. Wagener why he started

Justice Lawrence asked Mr. Wagener why he started Justice Lawrence asked Mr. Wagener why he started out with the precamption that the child was Mrs. Downing's; the burden of proof was upon her. To compel Mrs Hannity to show the birth of the child would be the most outrageous practice ever promulated in any court. Mr. Wagener then asked that the case might be sent to a jury. \*.

William H. Secor, in behalf of Mrs. Hannity, sustained the honesty of the return. He said he would like to present the affidavit of Dr. Dana, who had attended Carlos Wilson before Jacques. Downing was born, and had identified the boy Carlos. Mr. Secor said that he had a receipt from the undertaker, showing that a boy, called John Berkley, had been buried in grave No. 6,261, in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Mr. Wagener declared that there was no proof that John Berkley was over buried in that or any other cemetery.

Justice Lawrence left the child in the charge of Mr. Secor, and stated that he would announce his decision this morning, as to what action should be taken.

### WHAT JEFF DAVIS SAID.

Alleged verbatim report of his speech before the Mississippt

Alleged verbatim report of his speech before the Mississippi Sectional hate, concentrating itself upon my devoted head, deprives me of the privilege accorded to others in the sweeping expression of "without distinction of race, color or previous condition," but it can not deprive me of that which is nearest and dearest to my heart, the right to be a Mississippian, and it is with great gratification that I receive this emphatic recognition of that right by the representatives of our people. Reared on the soil of Mississippi, the ambitton of my boyhood was to do something which would redound to the sonor and welfare of the State. The weight of many years admontates me that my day for actual service has passed, yet the desire remains undiminished to see the people of Mississippi prosperous and happy, and her fame not unlike the past, but gradually growing wider and brighter as the years roll away.

It has been said that I should apply to the United States for a pardon, but repentance must precede the right of pardon, and i have not repented. Remembering as I must all which has been suffered, all which has been suffered, all which has been suffered, all which has been suffered all which has been lost, disappointed hopes and crushed aspirations, yet I deliberately say, if It were to do over again, I would again do just as I did in 1861. No one is the arbuter of his own fate. The people of the Confederate States did more in proportion to their numbers and means than was ever achieved by any in the world's history. Fate decreed that they abould be unsuccessful in their effort to maintain their claim to resume the grants made to the Federal Government. Our people have accepted the decree; it therefore behooved hy lines of latitude and longitude, but I is about the partition of our people is not measured by lines of latitude and longitude, but I is a broad as the obligations they have assumed, and embraces the whole of our occasion from the path of duty, and preferring to return good for will return to duty and preferri